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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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IN THE VALLEY.

BY HENRY ABBEY.

This is the place—a grove of sighing pines:
Their fallen tassels thatch the roofs with brown.
The long and narrow roofs, 'neath whose confines
No dweller wakens. Though the rains weep down,
Though winds, the mighty mourners, o'er the spot
Go unconsoled, the inmates waken not.

Along the unbusy street my way I keep,
Between the houses tenanted by death,
And seek the place where lies my friend asleep,
Alien to this the life of light and breath.
And here his grave, o'ergrown with heliotrope,
Makes recollection seem as sweet as hope

For he, my Friend, was gentle, wise, and true;
Pleasant to him a beggar's thankful word;
He spoke no ill of others, and he knew
And loved clear brooks, green dells, and flower, and bird;
And now the flowers strive to return his love
By growing here his humble grave above.

Tears have no courage wherewith they may cease,
And God my grief is oft misunderstood.
In tears I made complaint of his decease
Whom I had loved, for he was young and good;
I made complaint that He who rules on high
Should suffer here the young and good to die.

O Death! the warder at the gates of time,
For evermore to those thy hinge swing wide
Whose hope is flown, whose souls are stained with crime—
Give way to all who are disatisfied
With their recurrent days, and long to cease;
Swing wide for such, and to the old give peace.

But close and bar thy dolorous, black gates
Against the good, the beautiful, the young,
Whose lamp of hope their life illuminates,
Whose harp-like souls for highest strains are strung.
O warder, Death! give way, swing wide for sin;
But close, and bar, and keep the good within.

CURIOUS, QUAINT, AND RARE.

POWER OF FASCINATION IN SNAKES.

Some animals are held in universal dread by others, and not the least terrible is the effect produced by the rattle-snake. Mr. Pennant says, that this snake will frequently lie at the bottom of a tree, on which a squirrel is seated. He fixes his eyes on the animal, and from that moment it cannot escape: it begins a doleful outcry, which is so well known that a passer by, on hearing it, immediately knows that a snake is present. The squirrel runs up the tree a little way, comes down again, then goes up and afterwards comes still lower. The snake continues at the bottom of the tree, with his eyes fixed on the squirrel, and his attention is so entirely taken up, that a person accidentally approaching may make a considerable noise, without so much as the snake's turning about. The squirrel comes lower, and at last leaps down to the snake, whose mouth is already distended for its reception. Le Vaillant confirms the fascinating terror, by a scene he witnessed. He saw on the branch of a tree a species of shrike trembling as if in convulsions, and at the distance of nearly four feet, on another branch, a large species of snake, that was lying with outstretched neck and fiery eyes, gazing steadily at the poor animal. The agony of the bird was so great that it was deprived of the power of moving away, and while one of the party killed the snake, it was found dead upon the spot—and that entirely from fear—for, on examination, it appeared not to have received the slightest wound. The same traveller adds, that a short time afterwards he observed a small mouse in similar agonizing convulsions, about two yards from a snake, whose eyes were intently fixed upon it; and on frightening away the reptile, and taking up the mouse, it expired in his hand.

THE EAR OF BIRDS NOT TO BE DECEIVED.

The sense of hearing in birds is singularly acute, and their instinct leads them instantly to detect the slightest variation in the song of those of their own kind. The following is a laughable instance of this:

A bird-catcher, wishing to increase his stock of bullfinches, took out his caged bird his limed twigs, and placed them in such a situation of hedge and bush as he judged favorable to his success. It so happened that his own bird was one of education, such as is usually termed a piping bullfinch. In the first instance a few accidentally thrown out natural notes, or calls, had attracted three or four of his kindred feather, which had now taken their station not far distant from the cage. There they stood in doubt and curiosity, and presently moving inch by inch, and hop by hop towards him and the fatal twigs, they again became stationary and attentive. It was in this eager and suspended moment that the piping bullfinch set up the old country-dance of "Nancy Dawson." Away flew every astounded bullfinch as fast as wings could move, in such alarm and confusion as bullfinches could feel and they only can venture to describe.

LIVING IN FOUR ATMOSPHERES AT ONCE.

The sensations arising from lessened atmospheric pressure have frequently been experienced and described; but those produced by a great increase of pressure beyond what we are ordinarily accustomed to are not so generally familiar. The workmen engaged in laying the foundations for the piers of the St. Louis bridge over the mississippi were obliged to work a portion of the time under a pressure of four atmospheres, or sixty pounds to the square inch. From observations made on the spot by Dr. John Green, it appears that the greatest caution had to be exercised in admitting the men into the chambers containing the condensed air. That the change might not be too sudden, an intermediate chamber, or "lock," was constructed, into which the condensed air could be admitted gradually, occupying for the higher degrees of pressure from five to ten minutes. The exit was through the same lock, and occupied the same time. The increased oxodizing power of the condensed air was shown by the rapid burning of the candles, and by the spontaneous relighting of the glowing wick when the flame was blown out. The first effect of the gradually increasing pressure in the lock was to cause a distinct sensation of tension in the tympanic membrane, of each ear, which however was at once relieved by swallowing. The motions of the heart and respiratory organs were normal until exertion commenced, when they quickly became accelerated. The men were unable to whistle, and the ticking of a watch could be heard with great distinctness. On passing from the condensed to the open air, the sensation of cold was always felt, and catarrhs were very common among the workmen. The condensed air escaped from the tympanic cavity through the Eustachian tube in a series of puffs. In one case, a too rapid introduction into the condensed air resulted in the rupture of the tympanic membrane; and a too sudden removal of pressure caused the same person to spit blood. A remarkable form of palsy developed among the workmen, from which nearly a dozen died.

(Galaxy.)

ANECDOTE OF BUCKLAND.—This distinguished geologist one day gave a dinner, after dissecting a Mississippi aligator, having asked a good many of the most distinguished of his class to dine with him. His house and all his establishment were in good style and taste. His guests congregated; the dinner table looked splendidly, with glass, china and plate, and the meal commenced with excellent soup.

"How do you like the soup?" asked the Doctor, after having finished his own plate, addressing a famous gourmand of the day.

"Very good indeed," answered the other. "Turtle is it not?" I only ask because I do not find any green fat."

The Doctor shook his head.

"I think it has somewhat of a musky taste," said another, "not unpleasant, but peculiar."

"All alligators have," replied Buckland. "The Cayman peculiarly so. The fellow whom I dissected this morning, and whom you have just been eating—"

There was a general rout of the whole guests. Every one turned pale. Half a dozen started from the table. Two or three ran out of the room and vomited; and only those who had stout stomachs remained to the close of an excellent entertainment.

"See what imagination is," said Buckland. "If I told them it was turtle or terrapin, or bird's nest soup—salt water amshilia or fresh, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion none the worse. Such is prejudice."

"But was it really an alligator?" asked a lady.

"As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet," answered Buckland.

(Iberville South.)

WASHINGTON.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION—ITS LABORS PRACTICALLY ENDED—THE RUMORED BASES OF SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1871.

The Joint High Commission has substantialy completed its labors, and will have the basis for the settlement of the questions pending between this country and England read by the first of next month. Though the results of the two months negotiations are unknown, the questions themselves are freely discussed in political circles here, and important opinions have been expressed by Senators and others as to what terms of settlement the United States will accept.

It is quite positively asserted by some that the Commissioners have agreed on a basis for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which will be acceptable to the country. This belief is based on the fact that this question has been so widely discussed, both in this country and in England, that the Commissioners ought to have known beforehand what conditions would be acceptable to their respective nations, and also on hints that have been thrown out in official circles. There are some, however, who, like Gen. Butler, do not believe that the country will accept any settlement that so far has been guessed at as likely to be made. They say that the claims amount to only $13,000,000—equal to the income of the United States for 13 days—and that they are nearly all held by insurance companies, the representatives of which testified before the Committee of Ways and Means last Winter that their charges for insurance were so great during the war that their actual losses were very light. It is also said that many of the vessels destroyed were insured in Liverpool, and that much of the money paid by England will go to her own subjects. They deny that the establishment, as a principle of international law, that a neutral nation shall not build and fit out vessels for nations at war will facilitate in the least the settlement of the question in the opinion of the people. That is just what we want to do, they say. When we had war upon our hands England took advantage of the circumstance to build up her commerce and establish many of her great ship yards, and now, when England gets into trouble, our ship-builders and merchants ought to have the same privileges.

Those who would maintain the position taken by the Senate, and so unanimously approved by the county when the Jonhson-Clarendon treaty was rejected, scout the idea that we can in any possible way get into a war with England at this time. They say that war with the United States is the last thing that England will engage in at present.

Two classes of public men here doubt the ability of the Commission to agree upon a plan for the settlement of the Fishery question that the Senate will ratify and the country approve, and which will at the some time be satisfactory to the Canadian Government. Any treaty to establish the right of Americans to fish in Canadian waters, which in any way recognizes the Dominion Government as a semi-independent power, with which the United States is in any way to negotiate or enter into arbitration, and any that contains in it an element of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, it is not believed would be agreed to by the Senate. The objection to such a basis of settlement with many Senators would be that it would tend to check the growth of public opinion in Canada favoring independence or union with the United States, and while they would not advocate positive measures to bring about this, they would do nothing to defeat it. It is not believed, therefore, by those who are familiar with the repeated warnings that have been given the American Commission by men whose influence is greatest here, that they have fallen into the grave error of agreeing that the United States shall pay to Canada any sum of money to be determined on by arbitration. We might agree, it is said, to pay Great Britain, if the justice of such a course could be shown, but never to Canada. Gen. Butler, who represents the fishing interest of the country, thus figures out the real value of the privilege to fish within three miles of the Canadian shore. Of the 400,000 barrels of mackerel caught last year by American fishermen (no other fish is caught within the three-mile limit), 22,000 were caught in Canadian waters, of these but one-fifth, or 4,400 were taken within the three-mile limit. These, $15 per barrel, would amount to $66,000. The profits of catching mackerel are about 15 per cent, and this, minus the interest, or nine per cent of $66,000, equal to $5,940 a year, is the cash value to the Canadians of the fish taken within the three-mile limit by American fishermen. It is not, therefore, the value of the privilege so much as the offensive way in which the Dominion authorities have enforced their laws, that causes our fishermen to complain.

One proposition of the High Commission will be, it is generally believed, to leave the San Juan boundary question to arbitration. No objection would probably be made to this course, provided the American papers and reports on the subject be admitted as evidence in the case. This would, without doubt, secure the award of the Island to the United States, as no American statesman of any party who is versed in international law believes that Great Britain has any just claim upon it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

THE CAVING IN OF THE MISSISSIPPI BANKS, AND WHY IT IS ALL ON ONE SIDE

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious conclusions. It is said that the motion of the earth on its axis, or some result of some general law of nature, must have begotten this uniform and constant abrasion of the eastern shore of the river. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared. There is not a vistage of the earthworks erected by Gen. Pillow and others at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abyss of the mighty deep. Now and then hillsides have disappeared in a single night, and curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow and Randolph, the resistless fathomless river, whose course none may anticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed tasks with a force and pertinacity which has lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of dollars. Great as is the damage already done by the mighty river, the calamity begotten is steadily progressive, and none can tell when a deflection of the willful current may relieve the anxieties of those owning property along the river shore between the navy yard and Fort Pickering. The city once imagined that in the navy yard it had a basis of a credit to be used in the perfection of its railway system. The Little Rock railrord at one time was strengthened in its resources by a mortgage on the navy yard. This mortgage subsists, but the property has been disposed of by a power against which chancery may issue its thunders in vain. Plainly enough while the river holds its present course, there is no assignable limitation to its destructiveness. It is generally conceeded that the direction of the current cannot be changed or its forces restrained by any local obstructions. Several miles above the city, where the current turns westwardly, it shall be directed into its old channel within the confines of Tennessee. But who shall essay the task? No individual property-holder, directed interested, will attempt it, and it seems impossible to effect any combination among riparian proprietors. Those interested, lazily look to the city for relief, and the city answers that there is space enough for several cities between the river and Germantown, and that it is none of the business of those unaffected by the flood to pay for or ameliorate the misfortunes of those who speculated on these very chances when they sought lots fronting on the river. If this were true, the whole of the Mississippi should be taxed to replace the losses of those whose river plantations have recently disappeared beneath the flood of the great river. Would it not be well for those slowly ruined by the abrasions of the bluff, and of the eastern shore to hold a meeting? A small sum levied on each owner of property fronting the river would probably save millions of money. The plan proposed is very simple and costs little, and consists only in diverting the current by divices long used by British engineers in India and Europe. Shall we have such a meeting? or are these sluggish people content to sit quietly by and see the last vistage of their wealth, from the navy yard to Fort Pickering, swept into the Mexican Gulf?

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NOTICE.

☞All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THURSDAY MAY 4, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Patrons of THE LOUISIANIAN, when renewing their subscriptions, should be careful to *always* state the place where the paper is mailed; and the same care should be exercised when a change of location is desired. By particularly attending to this, our mailing clerk will be relieved of a great amount of extra labor in hunting through the hundreds of names upon our books before the name required can be found and the alteration made; whereas, if the full address is given, he has only to consult his alphabet of towns to turn direct to the name upon the subscription book. A little care saves much labor.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES by far the best edited democratic journal of this State has in its last Sunday issue this editorial paragraph:

"Grant's friend Juarez has a fair chance of re-election. He shoots everybody who suggests an opposition ticket, and won't allow any other tickets at the polls than his own. Possibly the hint may be profited by in this country."

Now what can be the advantage of this gratuitous insinuation of Grant's disposition to translate the paper ballot into a leaden bullet? Does not the *Times* know that the cry of "wolf" has sometimes ended with the devouring presence of the wolf?

Were Gen. Grant to become the usurper and tyrant the *Times* foreshadows of him, the *Times* and Southern journals of its class would be more to blame for the calamity than the tyrant himself. All such articles are naturally provocative of tyranny. Amid profound peace except where it is broken by the mid-night report of the Ku-Klux pistol fired at the women and children even of the negro and his white friends—the *Times* talks of the possibility of one political party resorting to force to carry an election against its opponents. In a State where the ripest and best fruits of reconstruction have been laid in the lap of the public—when the State credit is good, industrial enterprises are being revived, social order restored and general progress is being made, we find a journal claiming to be a friend of the Southern people employing every art of the demagogue to fire the Southern heart against the national administration.

Had this insinuation been provoked by some overt act of the President or were there at this particular time causes of irritation in the Southern mind, we might account for these expressions as being the national echoes awakened in the press to satisfy the public feeling. But there is absolutely nothing to justify such language as we have quoted from the *Times*. As proof of this we need go no further than to the top of the same editorial column. The *New York World* representing the most influencial ring of the Northern democracy is bitterly taken to task for offering the advice of a friend and peace-maker to its Southern allies, and the *Times* spurns the counsels of its friend with even more vehemence than it denounces the prospective tyranny of its enemy.

Now we would suggest to the *Times* that there is a better way than this. Denunciations of President Grant can do him no harm and they certainly do the Southern people no good. Depreciation of the Northern democracy by Southern journals are only calculated to render the Northern leaders of the democratic party indifferent at once to Southern opinions and Southern interests.

Why not honestly and fairly accept the situation? The North whether democratic or republican must always exert a controlling influence in the politics of the republic. The wealth numbers and general culture of the nation are theirs, and it has never been known in the history of the world that petulence, prejudice and poverty were matches for them.

The *Times* has no right to drag a reluctant people into this arena of unequal combat. What the Southern people want is a return to the era of good feeling between the different sections of the country. The South this year has raised the largest crop ever known, and our fair Crescent City might do a larger business than she ever did all over the world if its journals would only cease those impotent threats and that mendacious opposition which have been the main causes of keeping capital and enterprising men aloof from us.

There are a thousand reasons to bring men of wealth, character and intelligence among us but such journals as the *Times* have erected a barrier of political hate and social ostracism so high that few men laden with any other worldly interests than a carpet-bag can surmount it. And yet the *Times* is not happy; nor will it ever be while it attempts to raise the ghost of Calhoun to put down the 15th Amendment. A living negro chimney-sweep is better than the greatest of dead statesmen at the ballot-box and the *Times* will yet learn that it can never secure the best interests of the whites of the South, till it does full justice to the blacks here and their white friends in the North.

CONSISTENCY—THE RUINS.

All foreigners are puzzled when called upon to make a fair comparison between our republican theories, and our oligarchical practices. From the hour of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, our country has been "the observed of all observers." Cynical aristocrats, proslavery sceptics and the ardent Republicans in Europe have all turned their honest gaze upon us, each making his wish the "father to his thought."

The Republican in pointing from the old world to the new, is never at a loss for such illustration of the people's capacity to take care of themselves as great revolutions furnish. In fact it is not difficult for him to prove that all the great men of the war and of reconstruction brought upon their garments the wholesome smells of industry, and manifested in their habits the simple effects of republican training. And yet it must be admitted that our very best examples of plebeian greatness have suffered by a comparison with the aristocrats of Europe in respect of that robust manliness which is at once the ornament and the pride of the aristocrat, in dealings with the common people.

In France or England a man takes rank according to his merit. A negro is not less a prince because he is black. The negro orators, preachers and artists walk in supreme contentment, attended by the honors of their professions among the purest and best of their class. It is only when the republican light of America falls upon the countenance of the colored man that every true test of manhood is dropped, and the whites, disciples of North and Glidden put on the spectacles of prejudice to discover a man's brains, in his hair, while his virtue is settled by the color of his skin.

It is strange that the evils of this prejudice—the injustice of the proscription therefrom resulting are not better understood by our white friends in this country. The negroes cast 800,000 ballots at the polls and any hope of their disfranchisement is as delusive as the desire to reduce them again to bondage. And yet the tremendous mistake is being made of receiving the votes of these negroes in the interest of white office holders on Saturday and ostracising them on Sunday. And then the manner of doing this is so infinitely mean that disgust is excited even more than our indignation.

Who can describe the feeling of self-contempt a white minister must feel who while he preaches that with God there is "no respect of persons," at the same moment sanctions by his presence and his silence on the subject the proscriptive pew for even intelligent well dressed and well educated colored people? But it is said "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light," and therefore we turn in surprise to the politicians to find them keeping up the same senseless distinctions, or giving countenance to those who do.

We know restaurants for instance where they will not accommodate colored people which are constantly patronized by some of our politicians who boast loudly of their desire to see us in the possession of every right and privilege. Now when the fact is added that in many cases the patrons of these proscribing saloons are law makers, and it is remembered that we have laws upon the statute book placed there by their assistance against this outrage upon our manhood, the case assumes a still more serious aspect.

Let us take the case of "THE RUINS" at the Lake. It is susceptible of the most abundant proof that the proprietor of that restaurant refuses to accommodate colored gentlemen, and yet it is equally easy to show that his place is sought after by many of the very men who in patronizing him are bringing contempt upon their own efforts at legislation, and fostering the violation of the laws of the State.

Now this question, destitute of this moral aspect, it seems to us that considerations of expediency should settle the matter in favor of ordinary fairness. Is it fair that the wealthy culture and virtue of our wives, daughters and ourselves should be forced into association with opposite qualities for no other reason than the color of our skin? Do not our white friends feel that there is something due them as to the character of their colleagues? They cannot force us into these degrading conditions without sharing some of the odium which attaches to their victims. If the better class of colored people are esteemed as no better than the worst, and they are compelled to herd with the worst, it will not be long before white republicans will deserve to be esteemed as no better than any negro by his enemies, and not even as good by those who used to be his friends.

Social equality! No. We want nothing of the kind, all we want is consistency in our legislators and justice to our race.

STONES AND THE STANDARD.

What is the matter with our neighbor, the New Orleans *Standard*? It used to move with the steady pace of party fidelity, and speak the sober words, and in the subdued tones of a journal, seeking a livelihood. We have often been compelled to admire the caution with which it selected between some political sylla and charybdis in search of the political philosopher's stone; and we fear our neighbor has found that stone, if we may judge from the way he has been throwing it recently.

David's stone, if we may be allowed the change of comparison, was nothing to this missel of our neighbor's.

At one time his pacific disposition towards certain persons high in official position was so striking as to make us believe him to be the very apostle of peace. All his articles were suggestive of broad brimmed hats, collarless coats and drab pantaloons; and we doubted not only that he had a stone or a sling, or a disposition to use either, but we even questioned the possibility of his ever getting into belicose society. But our admiration for the pacific tendencies of our naighbor has been struck dumb at the very height of its towering enconiums.

Our neighbor has been to our great brook, the Mississippi, or at least he was seen near it, and, we suppose, furnished himself with stones, some say they were granite stones, and he has procured a sling of red tape, it is hinted, and Mechanics' Institute has been shaken under each weekly sling of the *Standard's* mighty arm.

We hope we will not be understood as objecting to the sport. It is a battle of giants, and we pigmies must stand from under.

But there are some features in the contest which have compelled our distant and admiring attention.

In the first place, we have noticed a roundness, and smoothness, and weight about these weekly missels which we can not swear to be characteristic of the old *Standard* period. We have been told they were dug out of some sort of Pitt, and that in consequence of there being precious stones they had to pass through the Customhouse. But, however this may be, one thing is certain, the slinger does his work with a glorious recklessness worthy of amazement. His aim is made at marks without any reference to their size: a lame foot is fired at with as deliberate an aim and with as vehement a jerk as a head. We remember one missel about the accident to a certain official's "foot" being ascribable in "toto" to the effort of that official to "kick" another official "out of office," and we have always been too sceptical to classify even these stones as belonging to the old *Standard* period, because both of the keeness of the pun and the heartlessness of the joke.

In the second place, we have been examining our neighbor's general armor and we have been forced to the conclusion that the new dress in somewhat too large for the old form—we have been told, however, that that difficulty has been remedied by the addition of a new figure inside the new dress, and this fact has led us to the conclusion that firing stones may after all be a profitable business—at least for a time, and so we beg in the business in a small way by throwing just a little sand—the stones we know lie deeper, and time may improve our method of reaching them, and should occasion require, we hope to profit from the *Standard* as to the best way and time of throwing our stones.

Let us, in the last place, congratulate our neighbor upon the advantage of a bellegerant disposition. We have had the new experience of looking with interest for the *Standard*. We wish to know what can be said on all sides, and if for the present Goliath is somewhat reticent and like Achilles sulking in his tent, we at least know what is going on in the camp of David, and having all the information on our side, we can the more easily make up our mind when the opposing forces join battle in earnest. Till then let these missels of personallty escape, if they must, it may be they will all be fired and gathered up in time to leaae a clear field for the coming contest of great principles when men will be forgotten in the absorbing interest of our great cause.

☞The J. M. Turner mentioned in our last, is not the Rev. John Turner, but Mr. Turner of Missouri.

☞Governor Warmoth leaves the City to-day on a brief visit to the north.

☞On Tuesday evening the weather almost suddenly changed; rain set in accompanied with much thunder and lightning. Since then it has been showery and raining with little intermission. The effect of these floods will be benficial in cleansing our streets and gutters, and cooling the atmosphere.

☞Upon the recommendation of Administrator Lewis, from the Special Committee recently appointed to investigate the complaint preferred by Captain Octave Ray against Recorder Staes, the City Council dismissed the case.

☞The *Republican* will permit us to correct an error in Tuesday's issue. Mr. Bell, one of the two candidates for admission to practice in our State Courts, *is a colored man*, and we know no reason under the sun, why any effort should be made to create the impression that he is not "guilty of the color of a skin," unless it is to prove that his not being a negro, accounts for Mr. Bell's easy admission to the United States District Court. If this is the way we are to interpret the mention of this idea, the sooner we know it the better.

☞NUISANCE. The City Council at their meeting on the evening of May 2. passed a resolution directing the City Attorney to take steps to abate the nuisance created by a whiskey distellery on St Ferdinand street. There is just such another that deserves attention Messrs Adminstrators. That beer manufactory on Prieur street between Gravier and Perdido streets, habitually lets out its lees, and swill into the street gutter, which is never sufficiently open to permit them to run off; and the consequence is they ferment in the sun and rot there, emitting a most intolerable stench among the neighbors around. We make mention of the fact and believe that this is all we need do now.

☞The question of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire has formally come up in the Parliament of Emperor William; and there now appears in true earnest some of the meaning of the Prussian triumph over France. The annexation of these powerful and commanding fortresses is declared in the German Parliament to be "necessary to give Germany a bulwark against the recurrence of French aggression." Count Bismarck not long since declared that the terms demanded by Germany "is not a peace, but a truce." He anticipates a renewal of the conflict by France at the earliest possible moment and so his whole policy towards France is not only to denude her now in her prostration, of those elements of strength those commanding positions which she holds on the German frontier, but to absorb them into the German Empire, and hold them as terrible menaces to France in any belligerent attitude she may cheose to assume in the future.

The addition of the two millions of possibly discontented inhabitants of these places, creates a difficulty which in no way appals the cool calculation of German statesmen. They will hold the provinces, and endeavor to conciliate the inhabitants, if they will be comforted—well—but if they refuse—the Germans will nevertheless hold them. The opportunities are too favorable and the advantages too great, not to be seized and turned to the best account by Germany.

—Henry Ward Beecher says it will never do "to preach cream and practice skim-milk.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 3—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—Rainy weather added to small offerings of desirable lists has interferred with the movement, and notwithstanding the good demand, we hear of sales of only about 500 bales thus far. A list of strict Low Middling, even running, brought 14⅛c., and a fair style of Middling 14⅝c.

Yesterday's business embraced 5300 bales. The market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @ 8	—
Low Ordinary	8½@ 9	—
Ordinary	10½@11	11
Good Ordinary	12½@13	12¾
Low Middling	13¾@13⅞	13¾
Middling	14⅛@14⅜	14⅜
Strict Middling	— @15	—
Good Middling	15⅛@15½	15½

—"Darling it's bedtime. All the little chickens have gone to bed." "Yes, mama, and so has the old hen."

PEOPLE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
A. T. Selover, Principal.

Prof. Wm. Bartlett, an old teacher from Washington, stopping at the City Hotel, now engaged at the Public works N. O. Custom House, having visited the above Institution, and finding it in a prosperous condition, which Prof. Selover soon demonstrated in brief the rapid and systematic progress of his pupils.

All who have examined the pupils books in penmanship, pronounce them pre-eminent. Prof. Bartlett will give a series of free lectures on phonetic shorthand writing, with the view of forming a class which he proposes to teach in a few practical lessons, for a small sum.

☞First lecture will be given May 5, at this Institution at 8 o'clock P. M. The Public are invited to attend.

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From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course.

Terms reduced to suit the times.

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WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 timesa week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all tthat time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS,
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch
Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the seven wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination- This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, as require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,
on
Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other. LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE And ROBERTSON STREETS.
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TRUTHS WELL SPOKEN.

The Corner Lounger.—The young squirt on the corner, with his hat a little on one side, the stub of a cheap cigar in his mouth, and a stare for every lady that passes, is a loafer. Do you know where he gets money? His mother earns it for him by taking in washing. Poor soul! she thinks her boy will get work soon. He could find work enough to keep him busy from early morn until evening, if he wanted it, but he is a lazy loafer, and don't want work. If he gets a place, he neglects his work, or does it so poorly he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice; or, perhaps, he is particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular as to the work he does. He looks down on that sweaty carpenter who hurries past him, nods condescendingly to his friend, the shoemaker, and sends a whiff of smoke into the eyes of bedaubed painters, with both hands full of pots and brushes. He couldn't borrow ten cents of any of them. They know he would never pay it. They earn their money. He begs of his mother a part of her hard earnings, at an age, too, when he is capable of putting his shoulder to the wheel and adding a little toward the support of himself and little brothers and sisters.

The Doctor—He should be a man of the strictest integrity, for to him are confided the secrets of families, the honor of wives and daughters—social trusts that are committed to no other. Every medical man should feel the responsibility of these trusts, or he is unworthy of being a physician. The physician who practises his profession merely as a trade, for the amount of money that can be made by it, is unworthy of his calling. The higher and nobler motive of doing good to others, of relieving human suffering, of prolonging human life, is the only incentive that ever has or ever will make the great physician. In proportion to the weight of his responsibility shall be the honor and integrity of his character. How easy it is for the physician to control the destiny of his patients. On him they trust, and confide in his knowledge and truth. He decides for them questions of life and death. Happiness or unhappiness it is in his power to give, and why? The greater his knowledge, the greater his power. He has knowledge of how to do good, and consequently the power to do evil, and therefore the necessity of his being governed by the strictest honor and integrity in order to use it rightly.

The Dandy—The effeminate is a weak poultice. He is a cross between root-beer and ginger-pop, with the cork left out, a fresh-water mermaid found in a cow pasture with hands filled with dandelions. He is a tea cupfull of syllabub; a kitten in pantalettes; a sick donkey with a blonde moustache. He is a vine without any tendril; a fly drowned in oil; a paper kite in a dead calm. He lives like a butterfly—nobody can tell why. He is as harmless as a cent's worth of spruce gum, and as a shirt-button without a hole. He is as lazy as a bread-pill, and has no more hope than a last year grass-hopper. He goes through life on tip-toe, and does like Cologne water spilt on the ground.

Slurs on Women.—Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak slightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken, as the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers, and sisters. As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be entrusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep-rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these, than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in police courts. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.

Young man, you had better go into the world with a patch on each knee and elbow than with a tongue that speaks disrespectfully and vulgarly of your mothers and sisters, or, what is the same, of the mothers and sisters of some one else.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

We have reached a grave crisis in the history of the country. We have also arrived at the supreme crisis in the history of the Republican party. Tried in its infancy by defeat, sorely tried afterward by a great war, the party of human right and human liberty has now come to an ordeal more severe than either political defeat or civil war; for now its enemies are within. Every pirate bearing down upon the National Treasury now flies the flag of Republicanism. It is the curse of the possession of power under our present vicious civil service system that it makes the best and bravest party a hack for office-holders and plunderers. The strength of the party is its weakness for now the sharp political contests have come to be fought within its lines. The struggle for control has not of late been between Republican and Democrat; but between Republican and Republican. In the presence of such dissensions, and in the presence of the New Hampshire defeat we may not disguise the fact that this is the most critical moment in the history of the party.

If it were merely the success or failure of one set of office-holders, we should not greatly care. It does not concern us whether a Republican Irishman or a Democratic one get the pay and perquisites of a custom-house, or whether Mr. Cramer or some diplomatist represent the government of Copenhagen. To accomplish the success of a party, considered from the office-seeker's standpoint, we would not dip our pen in the ink-stand.

But the nation and the human race never needed the Republican party more than they do now. We have only just come to understand that the war between slavery and barbarism, on the one hand and liberty and civilization, on the other, is not yet fought out. Beaten in the open field, the Rebellion yet lives in the lawlessness of Southern scoundrelism. Beaten by ballots and beaten by bullets, it shows, like other venimous creatures, a wonderful tenacity of life. Liberty is not yet established at the South. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political action are yet hardly known there. If the Democratic party were to come into power to-morrow, the whole work of reconstruction would be taken from the negroes, and under some form or other slavery or its equivalent would be restored.

Let us remember one thing. The lost cause is not an abandoned cause. When the Rebellion fights us again, it will be with the arms, the forts, the ships, and the prestige of the Government itself. When we vote at the next presidential election, we vote face to face and ballot to ballot with the Rebellion. The battle of next year will be more decisive than the taking of New Orleans and Vicksburg and Richmond together. If under a Republican administration the whole South is full of lawlessness, what would be the state of things with Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox in the Cabinet? If mayors of cities are shot, banished and abducted while Grant is President, what will be done when Hoffman reigns? If they do these things in a green tree, what will they do in a dry?

The lesson of the hour is plain. Every patriotic consideration demands that Republicans should stand by the party of liberty and human rights. No dissatisfaction with the President, or with any other leader can justify lukewarmness in the cause. And we warn the Administration that it cannot afford to divide the party by pushing any object, however desirable. Let Santo Domingo stand on its own merits. It should never have been an administration scheme. And appointments to office should hereafter be made with some regard to fitness. The Republican party is of too much value to be made a pack-horse. It cannot afford to carry into a presidential campaign a race of doubtful office-holders. There is, perhaps, no great immediate harm done to the country by the appointment of relatives and favorites, if they are competent and honest; but it is a policy most destructive to the popularity of a party and damaging to the good name of an administration.

One bounden duty of the better class of Republicans in a crisis is to run the party machinery. It must not be left to office-holders and self-seekers. There is yet a year and a half till the next presidential election; and the present crisis will be most wholesome if it awakens us to the necessity for vigilence, harmony and energetic work.—*Ex.*

—The *Engineering Magazine* says: "We are on the brink of a new era in railways—the era of the narrow-guage railway—an era of renewed activity, when every village, almost farmstead, may have its railway."

—A Chicago music-store recently sold a piano, and the buyer soon after wrote to the dealers that he and his wife could not find the place to wind it up, and they wanted to be told at once how to make the thing go.

—Phœbe Riley, wife of the author of "Riley's Narrative, an account of captivity among Arabs—a book which stood in high favor sixty years or more ago—died in Ohio lately, aged ninety-four years.

—The Queen of Denmark spends annually only one hundred dollars for new dresses.

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They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies. Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

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or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

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AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complate running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies'' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

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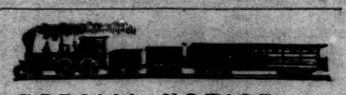

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

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J. H. WINGFIELD.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M,, connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,

General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

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E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;

J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;

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Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

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CLASS F.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, May 6, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
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1 prize

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Continued from our last Number.)

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

Yeas and nays were called, and the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Blackman, Bowman, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Thomas—6.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—29.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to take up House bill No. 264, to be entitled an act ratifying and confirming a contract between the Louisiana Levee Company and the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By consent the bill was taken up.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and adopted.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

A motion to adjourn was refused by the following vote: Yeas 6, nays 29.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House bill No. 265 was taken up, and passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and adopted.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted by the following vote, on a call of the yeas and nays:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—33.

Nays: Coupland, Futch—2.

The title was adopted.

Mr. Futch moved to take up the substitute to Senate bill No. 215, to be entitled an act to establish an institute for the deaf and dumb at Baton Rouge, to provide for the organization of a government thereof, to provide for the appointment of a board of trustees, and to provide temporary quarters for the Louisiana State University.

The bill was taken up.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Anderson moved to take up House bill No. 210, to be entitled an act to create a commission to locate the site for a State House.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate decided to take up, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney Wilcox—27.

Nays: Bowman, Coupland, Futch, Lynch, McMillen—5.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

On motion of Mr. Hunsaker, House bill No. 99, to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the Southeastern Railroad Company, approved March 15, 1855, and granting aid therefor, was taken up.

On call of the yeas and nays, the bill passed its first reading by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—29.

Nays: Pinchback—1.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Bowman, Campbell, Fish, McMillen, Pinchback—5.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwis, Hunsaker, Ingrahaham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

The constitutional rule was then suspended, and the bill put upon its second reading, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Bowman, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback—5.

The bill was adopted on its second reading.

Mr. Pinchback moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its third reading.

The following was the vote on a call of the yeas and nays:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—29.

Nays: Bowman, Futch, McMillen, Pinchback, —4.

The bill was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ingraham moved to take up House bill No. 86, to be entitled an act to amend an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, approved March 16, 1870.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and adopted.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its third reading, and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 29, to be entitled an act to create the parish of Webster, and provide for the complete organization thereof, was called up.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Thomas moved to adjourn. On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Pinchback, Swords, Thomas, Twitchell—17.

Nays: Barber, Gallup, Harris, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—13.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twenty-first instant at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-Third Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Tuesday, February 21, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading dispensed with.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, McMillen, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Thomas, Thompson—12.

Nays: Barber, Butler, Campbell. Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—19.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the following House bills:

No. 99—relative to Southeastern Railroad Company;

No. 210—relative to selecting site for a State House;

No. 135—to compensate John Ray, for preparing Digest, etc.;

No. 264—ratifying contracts of Governor of Louisiana and Louisiana Levee Co.;

No. 86—relative to public education;

No. 265—Board of State Engineers.

And that the Senate had passed over the Governor's veto a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Land Company, Loan and Savings Bank.

Also, returned to the House, with the President's signature:

An act to regulate the location of slaughterhouses, etc.;

An act to appropriate $250,000 for payment of the General Assembly.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

To the Honorable President and Members of the House of Representatives:

The House has concurred in Senate bill No. 26, the Warehouse bill.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Todd presented a memorial from the citizens of Jefferson (right bank,) asking to be incorporated into an independent parish to be called Barataria —Referred to the Committee on Parishes and Parish boundaries.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a favorable report on House bill No. 18, to be entitled an act to allow Hypolite Bellocy, of St. Mary parish, to sue the State for alleged damages sustained during the construction of Levees.

Lies over under the rules.

Also, submitted an original bill, to be entitled an act to change the time of holding courts in the parish of Jackson.

Lies over.

Also, submitted an original joint resolution to repeal article seventeen of the constitution, and to adopt an article in its place.

Lies over.

Mr. Todd, from the Committee on Library, submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY,
New Orleans, February 21, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your committee, to whom wes referred the joint resolution entitled to purchase the files of the *Louisiana Courier*, beg leave to report that the files of said journal are from 1807 to 1842, inclusive, and consist of thirty-two bound volumes; that said journal being for many years the official journal of the United States, Territory of Orleans, State of Louisiana, of the First and Third Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, and contains the most valuable statistical and official information of the history of the Territory of Orleans and State of Louisiana, the proceedings in Congress, Territorial Legislature of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and of the Common Council of the First and Third Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, your committee, finding the files of said journal valuable, and of great use to the State, beg leave to report favorably for the immediate passage of the joint resolution, which is herewith returned.

Respectfully submitted.

F. DAIGLE,
Chairman.
S. M. TODD,
E. W. PIERCE.

Lies over.

Mr. Barber, from the Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 210, to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption.

Lies over.

Mr. Sypher, from the Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation, reported favorably and recommended the passage of Senate bill No. 227, to be entitled an act granting to John Weaver the right to establish and maintain a ferry across Bayou Canne, in the parish of St. Landry.

Lies over:

Mr. Twitchell, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, February 21, 1870.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications have the honor to report that they have carefully examined and considered the voluminous and expensive testimony offered in the case of Charles E. Merrill, contestant, vs. Thomas H. Noland, and that in the judgment of your committee the evidence and testimony have entirely failed to establish any grounds for contest. They would, therefore, respectfully recommend that Thomas H. Noland be confirmed in his seat as Senator.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
Chairman;
A. J. SYPHER,
E. W. PIERCE,
W. F. BLACKMAN,
R. W. FUTCH.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Engrossment, reported the following bills as having been duly engrossed:

Senate bill No. 201, a bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act creating the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid thereto;

Also Senate bill No. 122, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two thousand one hundred and thirteen of the act No. 96, known as the Revised Statute, approved March 14, 1870, giving additional powers to the justics of the peace in the parish of St. Landry;

Also Senate bill No. 35, to be entitled an act for the relief of W. J. Blackburn.

Mr. Fish, from the committee composed of the city delegates, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 212, to be entitled an act to provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of New Orleans, etc., beg leave to report favorably upon the same, with the following amendment:

Amend section three by inserting, after the word "from," in line twenty-four, the following: "the first publication of —"

STEPHENS S. FISH,
Chairman.
E. W. PIERCE,
P. F. HERWIG,
H. J. CAMPBELL,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
E. BUTLER,
T. V. COUPLAND.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Daigle:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to place the Franklin College at Opelousas, Louisiana, under the control of the State Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing a normal school therein, and the appropriation of moneys for its repair and the liquidation of claims against said college for repair.

By Mr. Hunsaker:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Transatlantic Steamship Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

By Mr. Wilcox:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to relieve the tax-payers of the State, and make State warrants receivable for State licenses and the State tax of four mills on the dollar.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent:

By Mr. Pinchback:

A bill to be entitled an act to limit and restrict the powers of courts, etc., to issue writs of injunction against the city of New Orleans and the officers thereof, while in the exercise of police powers and authority.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Gallup:

A bill to be entitled an act to establish commissioners of pensions, to determine who were veterans of A. D. 1812.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities.

By Mr. Ray:

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage emigration from foreign countries.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

By Mr. Harris:

A bill to be entitled an act making an appropriation to close Kimball's Bay in the parish of Concordia.

The bill passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation.

The following bills were introduced according to previous notice:

By Mr. Hunsaker:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Lake Shore Building Association.

The bill passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. McMillen:

A bill to be entitled an act to indorse an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish in relation to courthouse tax.

The bill passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Whitney:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Waterproof, in the parish of Tensas.

The bill passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Campbell:

A bill to be entitled an act defining the terms of the First and Second district courts for the parish of Orleans.

The bill passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris moved to adjourn till Thursday next, at twelve o'clock M.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twenty-third instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-Fourth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading, dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Campbell, State Land Register, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

In accordance with section two of act No. 35, extra session of 1870, approved March 16, 1870, I submit the following statement of the disposition of the contingent fund appropriated for the benefit of the State Land Office for the year 1870.

	Dr.
Auditor's warrant	$300 00
Auditor's warrant	100 00
Auditor's warrant	100 00
Auditor's warrant	500 00
Auditor's warrant	400 00
Auditor's warrant	30 00
Total amount drawn	1,430 00
	Cr.
Discounts on State warrants	$218 00
Moving furniture and records	9 25
A. Keller, digest	5 00
W. Wilson, carpenter's work	57 50
W. Wilson, repairing office chairs	3 50
C. C. Hartwell, gas fitting	46 00
J. W. Madden, copying press	21 25
New Orleans Picayune, subscription	16 00
F. Keller, land laws	3 50
W. Wilson, locks and fitting	16 00
Mitchell, Craig & Co., chairs	24 00
C. C. Haley, stationery	69 35
P. O'Donnell, printing	7 00
New Orleans Bee, subscription	16 00
New Orleans Times, subscription	16 00
Z. Epstein & Co., towels	2 25
George Hite, key	75
J. Finnegan, ice	1 20
Surveyor General, sketch	5 00
P. O'Donnell, printing	24 50
C. C. Hartwell, repairing water cooler	1 00
W. S. Mudgett, ice	4 00
Incidentals for office	19 90
Ice	1 50
C. C. Haley, stationery	42 50
Hays & New, legal services	400 00
C. Tyler, coal	5 00
Surveyor General, three maps	57 75
Stetson & Armstrong, stationery	7 00
P. O'Donnell, binding, etc	54 90
P. R. De Verges, coal and cartage	1 75
J. W. Madden, stationery	3 35
C. C. Haley, stationery	23 00
New Orleans Republican, subcription	16 00
New Orleans Republican, advertising	4 50
Nine months care of office	225 00
Total amount expended	$1,450 00

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Register State Land Office.

Land Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 1, 1871.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
Monday, February 23, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 15, an act to incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company.

House bill No. 165, an act for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Lacombe.

House bill No. 163, an act to incorporate the Francs Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

House bill No. 74, an act for the relief of E. North Cullom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

House bill No. 164, an act for the improvement of the rivers Tchefuncta and Bogue Talia.

House bill No. 55, an act to prevent frauds in the sale and shipment of cotton at the port of New Orleans, and to provide and regulate the inspection thereof.

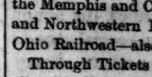
House bill No. 22, an act to amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act entitled an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew and to improve the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1871.

[*Continued in our next Number*]

STEAMBOATS.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG and the BENDS.
Leaves every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.



FOR GREENVILLE, ARGYLE, Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and all intermediate and Coast landings—The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE,

J. M WHITE, Master; T. J. HOWARD, Clerk.
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. A. GREEN, Agent,
No. 196 Gravier street.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

For MEMPHIS, CAIRO AND the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

PAULINE CARROLL.....YORE, Master
Leaves on FRIDAY, April 28, at 5 P. M.
BELLE LEE.....HICKS, Master
Leaves on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, at 5 P. M.

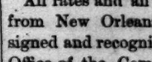
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street.
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

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New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES MCELRE, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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TO

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FROM

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GLYNN & WINTER,
Manufacturers and Dealers
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Valises and Bags,
Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store
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Near Dauphine.

500. 500. 500. 500.
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
Sold within the Past Three Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself
In Operation Daily at the
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PRICE $18.
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.